

National Tribune Patterns.

An Outing Shirtwaist.
No. 2233.—Fashion and comfort are going hand in hand this year, and the woman or girl who enjoys out-of-door sports of any kind need not sweater in a high close collar and long sleeves. Summer clothes are real Summer clothes, and the American girl is the



one to enjoy them to the full and look well in them. Here is a very dainty and becoming shirtwaist with long attached collar, or high if preferred, and elbow sleeves finished with a trim rolling cuff or long sleeves. Three tucks over the shoulder in front give extra fullness, while a pointed yoke in back is very attractive. The waist may be made of linen, crash or madras. For the medium size the pattern requires three yards of 33-inch material.

A Pleasing Box-Pleated Sack.
No. 2232.—Morning sacks are not always negligees in the strict sense of the word, for nothing could be daintier or more attractive than such an one as shown. One may feel quite as presentable in a sack of this kind as in any tea gown or house gown. The three generous box pleats in front and back lend



a sort of dignity to the garment as well as becoming lines, while the trim fitted back and girlish neck have nothing to be said of lack of its neatness. The sleeves may be of elbow length and flowing or shirred into a narrow band. For one who has a pretty throat the fancy collar with the pointed neck is most desirable, but the standing and turnover collars with high neck are also provided. Any of the soft silks, washing fabrics or worsteds may serve as material. 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide being needed for the medium size.

No. 2232—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

An Attractive Work Apron.
No. 2277.—In this busy world, where every one has her duties to perform,



becoming contrast with its sheer batiste inset with lace. A narrow square yoke appears in the front of the waist, which may be of a contrasting fabric, preferably something very becoming to the wearer. The sleeves may be either long or short, while the back of the bolero may be shaped as if desired. The bolero may be sewed in with the waist seams or left separate. For the medium size 4 1/2 yards of 32-inch material are needed.

No. 2277—sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Old Soldiers and Sailors' Association.
The 15th Annual Reunion of Walworth County Old Soldiers and Sailors' Association will be held at Elkhorn, Wis., Saturday, Aug. 25, 1906. The business meeting will take place in the Court House at 10:30 a. m.; public exercises in the park at 2 p. m. Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, John W. Ganes, Hon. E. D. Coo and other prominent persons are expected to be present. Comrades and citizens, come and have a good time. Campfire in the evening. T. W. Morefield, Secretary, Elkhorn, Wis.

Ohio Mexican War Veterans.
The 60th anniversary of the first battle in the Mexican War, Palo Alto, and the 23d Annual Reunion will be held at the Neil House, Columbus, O., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1906. Capt. Jas. H. Smith, Newark, O., is Secretary of the Association.

Any one, or all, of the above patterns will be promptly mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. Each number represents a separate pattern. Give size, number, name and address. It is not necessary to write a note if the following coupon is properly filled out.

Fashion Department, National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

For the enclosed . . . cents send me the following patterns:

No. Size
No. Size
No. Size
Name
Post Office
State
Street No. or R. F. D. No.

is a simple one to make hanging full from a narrow-shaped yoke band, as well as easy to launder. A pocket of generous proportions will be found more than convenient, while the narrow shoulder straps side on and off so easily that it is no trouble at all to don the apron. Gingham and percale are favorite materials, as they endure a vast amount of wear and tubbing. The medium size calls for 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide.

No. 2277—sizes, 32, 36 and 40 inches.

A Pleasing House Gown.
No. 2272.—Among the pretty house and morning gowns here is one which is especially trim and becoming. The back is fitted perfectly to the figure, so that it has not that very negligent appearance which many morning gowns have. The front hangs straight and



moderately full, and may be closed as far as the waistline or left open to be fastened with buttons and loops. Narrow tucks appear on the shoulders in front, to furnish extra fullness over the bust and give a broad effect to the shoulders. The sleeves may be in full elbow length and finished with the deep of rolling cuff. For challis, albatross or a soft silk the design is excellent. Eight and a half yards of 36-inch material are needed for the medium size.

No. 2272—sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

A Waist With Removable Bolero.
No. 2265.—The bolero has won its way so deeply into feminine hearts that many very fetching new blouses are being made with these small garments as part of their ensemble. Here is one which shows the style to advantage. The waist itself is of embroidered net, while the smart little bolero offers a



a sort of dignity to the garment as well as becoming lines, while the trim fitted back and girlish neck have nothing to be said of lack of its neatness. The sleeves may be of elbow length and flowing or shirred into a narrow band. For one who has a pretty throat the fancy collar with the pointed neck is most desirable, but the standing and turnover collars with high neck are also provided. Any of the soft silks, washing fabrics or worsteds may serve as material. 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide being needed for the medium size.

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A GLORIOUS GATHERING.

(Continued from page 4.)

The vote stood:
Saratoga 475
Cincinnati 403

The Chaplain-in-Chief.
Comrade John Ireland, Chaplain-in-Chief-elect, was introduced and received with acclamations. He said that the G. A. R. was the highest honor on the great sea of patriotism. It was the greatest of all teachers of patriotism. To be honored by it was to receive the highest honor that could be received from any source, and he would be recreant, indeed, to every principle which had controlled his life if he did not feel that to the depths of his heart. He would be far more than a patriot, and the Order than ever before, and strive still harder to widen the area of its influence. America was the bright hope of the world, and the G. A. R. was the embodiment of Americanism. He accepted the honor with all his heart.

Thanks to Mr. Simmons.
Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported thanks to Mr. Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wis., for his generosity to the National Encampment. Adopted. A beautiful address was presented containing the resolutions.

Rules and Regulations.
Past Commander-in-Chief Beath reported on the propositions for amendment as follows:
Your Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual respectfully reports that in accordance with General Orders No. 11, National Headquarters, it have given a hearing to comrades who appeared before them for the purpose of presenting their views on the amendments proposed and published in General Orders No. 10 and 11, and we report on the same in the order printed:

By the Department of Iowa.
"Resolved, That Past Department Commanders and Past Post Commanders removing from one Department to another, and taking with them a transfer card or honorable discharge, shall be accredited with the same title and rank in the Department to which they remove as that which they were entitled to in the Department from which they removed."

Similar propositions have been before the National Encampment in previous years which failed of adoption on the ground that it seemed unfair to legislate past officers of other Departments into the privileges and emoluments of such in the Departments in which they served without the consent of the Department to which they had removed. The resolution of the Department of Iowa, reported to your committee, is an active measure which had been honored by their Posts or Departments and had removed to other States, where they could not expect to be elected to the same position as in the Department to which they had removed. The committee to consider the justice and the benefits to be derived from a modification of the present rulings and which would meet the objections heretofore raised.

We therefore offer as an additional section to article 2, chapter 3, Rules and Regulations, the following:
Sixth, Past Department Commanders and Past Post Commanders who may have removed to another Department than that in which they so served, and who have been joined a Post upon transfer of their names to another Department, by the Department Encampment to which they have been transferred, be entitled to the honors and privileges of such position as they held in the Department of that Department, so long as they remain in good standing in their Posts. The Posts to which such officers belong are authorized to include their names in the credentials required to be forwarded to Department Headquarters. It is but fair to call attention to the fact that this amendment does not apply to comrades who have taken a discharge from the Order and have thereby lost any honors accorded for service. It applies only to those who remain in the Order and have been duly transferred to another Department. We recommend the adoption of the amendment.

In this connection the Department of New York has offered an amendment to the Rules and Regulations, which the Commander of any Post having been discharged and reinstated, be reinstated by the Post with full Post Commander's honors, leaving it discretionary with the Post to reinstate.

Your committee believes that the path for reinstatement of one who has been honored with the command of his Post should not be made so easy as that proposed. The Rules now provide that Department Encampments may at their discretion restore honors lost by Past Post Commanders.

The restoration by the Post constitutes the comrade a member of the Department Encampment. He has no duty to perform as such in the Post, and in all worthy cases the Department would no doubt coincide with a recommendation from the Post for restoration, and the comrade who has of his own volition gone out can well afford to work along with his comrades in the Post until the Department can act upon his case.

We report against the amendment. The Department of Missouri presents a recommendation to amend section 1, article 5, chapter 3, which would require that Posts shall meet at least monthly, by adding a proviso that Posts having less than 25 members may meet once in three months if desired.

The committee is unable to agree with the views of the experienced comrade who favored the adoption of this amendment. The ground that there are Posts now that seem to be unable to get a quorum for monthly meetings, and that as a matter of fact they do not, is a matter of fact, but the period named for executing their pending vouchers, and the fear of the adoption of the amendment would work more harm than good. The stimulus given by more frequent meetings, weekly in cities and towns and villages, holds many a Post together, which would be lost to the Order if they are given authority to meet but once in three months.

We report adversely. The Department of New York presents an amendment, on the recommendation of the National Patriotic Instructor, to provide for the appointment by the Commander in each Post of a Patriotic Instructor.

One year ago when this same recommendation was before the National Encampment it was not considered, and the ground that it had been deemed necessary in the past to cut down rather than add to the work of reporting required from Posts. Authority was not given to appoint as many Patriotic Instructors for Posts as he should deem necessary.

Under the amendments then adopted, giving the National and Department Patriotic Instructors recognized official position, we are informed the work of this character has been steadily increasing, and they are of the opinion that it will be still more beneficial if similar action is taken as to Posts, giving the Post Instructor a recognized position in the Post where he will be installed as are other officers.

We recommend, therefore, the adoption of the proposed amendment. Amend Section I, Article VI, Chapter II, by adding after "Officer of the Day," "A Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section I, Article VII, Chapter II, by adding between "Adjutant" and "Sergeant-Major" in the first line "Patriotic Instructor," and before the word "Sergeant-Major" in the fourth line of the second paragraph of the same section, article and chapter, add "Patriotic Instructor."

Amend Section V, Article VIII, Chapter II, by adding "and Patriotic Instructor."

after the word "Sergeant," substituting "their" for "his" and "them" for "him."

Amend Article II, Chapter V, by adding a new section:
"The Patriotic Instructor of each Post shall, through the Post Commander, make a report upon forms obtained from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, within 30 days after receiving notice from the Department Commander, and forward the same direct to the Patriotic Instructor of the Department, who shall in turn make a report to the National Patriotic Instructor 30 days prior to the meeting of the National Encampment."

In closing this report we recommend as was done last year, that the committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual be appointed in advance of the next Encampment, and that notice be published that a hearing will be given to comrades desiring to advocate or oppose any proposed amendments.

There is no cost in this to the National Encampment, but it is a decided benefit to the Order, and it will be given to the consideration of amendments, and the members can then take their places in the Encampment relieved from any strain they would otherwise have to undergo.

It may be hoped that as in this case there will still be fewer amendments required, and these only to meet the needs of the Order.

The report was adopted as a whole.

Mrs. John A. Logan.
Comrade Torrance presented the greetings of Mrs. John A. Logan, and regrets at inability to be present. Received with cheers, and a direction to the Adjutant-General to send telegraph to greeting.

Resolutions.
Past Commander-in-Chief Weissert, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported:

Regarding the Encampment's endorsement of the Service Pension Bill, Adopted.

Thanking Mrs. Blackmar for her contribution in payment of inheritance tax. Adopted.

In favor of canteens in Soldiers' Homes. Laid on table.

For reduced transportation for indigenous veterans. Adopted.

Thanking Commissioner of Pensions Warner. Adopted.

In favor of the Atlanta Battlefield Park. Adopted.

Approving the Gen. Pike Centennial Exhibition. Adopted.

The Wira Monument.
W. A. Ketchum, of Indiana, said that the Wira Monument is in the air, and could not be ignored. Therefore, on behalf of a minority of the committee, he proposed a resolution expressing the profound regret of all Union soldiers that the Daughters of the Confederacy should strive to keep alive the memory of the traitors who betrayed the Union.

Comrade Ketchum made a powerful argument in support of his proposition. He said that the Wira Monument was a monument to the traitors who betrayed the Union. He said that the Daughters of the Confederacy were striving to keep alive the memory of the traitors who betrayed the Union. He said that the Union soldiers should be proud of their Union, and should not be ashamed to stand by the Union.

Comrade Ketchum's proposition was adopted by a large majority.

Other Resolutions.
The consolidation of the Departments of Indian Territory and Oklahoma was referred to the incoming administration. Adopted.

Granting permission to ex-prisoners to march in parade as an organization. Laid on table.

Asking for a medal for every soldier and sailor. Laid on table.

All Posts were urged to encourage the formation of Sons of Veterans Camps. Adopted.

Comrade Armstrong moved that a page in the Journal be set aside as a memorial to the Wira Monument. Adopted.

Similar action was taken in regard to Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Wardell.

The Bull Run Battlefield.
A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to purchase a reasonable piece of the ground on which stands the monuments on the Bull Run battlefields.

Greetings From the Morgan Riders.
Past Commander-in-Chief King read a telegram from Gen. Basil W. Duke, President of the Morgan Riders' Association, sending a message from his Association of greetings and good will. Comrade King was instructed to send a suitable reply.

Address of Commander-in-Chief.
Gen. John C. Black, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report highly commending the address in every way.

Relations With the Sons of Veterans.
Comrade Benson Woods, of Illinois, made a report strongly commending the Memorial Festival, at Mason City, Iowa, founded and maintained by the Sons of Veterans, as a highly meritorious institution, which deserves the support of every patriotic man and woman.

The Order of Sons of Veterans is earnestly commended, and all Posts urged to organize them in connection with the Posts.

The report was adopted.

The Stephenson Monument.
Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Stephenson Monument, reported nearly \$22,000 in bank, with other collections likely to be paid in. It was believed that the monument would be a very handsome monument. The scope had been enlarged, and while it would be a memorial to the founder of the Order, it would be a beautiful and lasting monument in the National Capital to the Grand Army of the Republic. No designs had yet been considered, and the committee on Resolutions were completed, but it was expected that the monument would be dedicated in 1908.

Greetings From the President.
The Commander-in-Chief read the following telegram from the President: "Many thanks for your telegram."

The Call for 300,000 Men.
Editor National Tribune: Please give me the date when President Lincoln made his call for 300,000 troops—Robert Herren, Conshohocken, Pa.

President Lincoln made his first call for three years ago, July 2, 1862. This was May 1861. July 2, 1862, called for 300,000 more men for three years, and Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 more for nine months.—Editor National Tribune.

A Fighting Regiment.
Editor National Tribune: Kindly explain how a regiment is classed as a "fighting regiment." What losses must a regiment have sustained to be so classed?—John Geer, 98th N. Y. Mar.

Col. Fox explains that he does not mean that the regiments he enumerates are the fighting regiments, but that they are regiments which have sustained considerable fighting. There may have been others which did equally good or better fighting, but for the lack of other information he can only name those which sustained the heaviest losses, and he has made the line of demarcation on those regiments which lost over 130 killed and died of wounds. This may be unjust in many instances, but still the regiment which lost 130 men killed must have done some hard fighting.—Editor National Tribune.

Through you I extend to the Grand Army of the Republic my heartiest greetings, not merely personal, but official, in behalf of all the people of this Nation, whose existence is owing to what you and your comrades did in the heroic days of the civil war.
"Theodore Roosevelt."

Thanks to Minneapolis.
Gen. John C. Black offered a resolution giving the cordial thanks of the National Encampment and veterans to the State and Municipal authorities, to the people of Minneapolis and to the G. A. R. and W. R. C. for the superb entertainment which they had given to every one within the city's gates. Adopted by a rising vote.

Ask for Figures.
Comrade John McElroy, Potomac, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to give out for publication such figures as he has in the War Department's possession in regard to the mortality of Union soldiers in Southern military prisons, accompanying the same with statement as to the completeness of the figures and their probable approximation to the actual number of such deaths in the military prisons of the Southern Confederacy.

Present to Past Commander-in-Chief King.
Gen. R. N. Bowerman, Past Department Commander of Maryland, made a happy little speech, reciting how Commander-in-Chief King assumed the office under exceedingly trying circumstances, and so conducted the affairs of the Order as to receive more than ordinary praise from everybody. He concluded by a presentation of a handsome testimonial as a lasting recognition by the Encampment of the comrade's distinguished services. It was a fine silver table set, involved in an elegant case, and presented to the comrade.

Comrade King briefly returned his thanks for the expression of his comrades' loving appreciation of whatever he had been able to do for them.

Greeting From the Younger Veterans.
Telegrams were received from the Spanish War Veterans and Philippine Veterans, and appropriate replies sent.

Letter From Gen. Miles.
A letter was read by the Adjutant-General from Lieut. Gen. Miles to Comrade P. H. Coney, of Kansas, regretting his inability to be present.

Comrade Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, objected to its being made part of the records, because it was not addressed to the Encampment or any officer of the Encampment, but was part of the private correspondence of Comrade Coney.

Coney protested, but the Encampment voted against including it in the records. The adverse vote was very large, and Coney's supporters few.

The Installation.
There being no further business, the officers-elect were called to the platform and installed in due form by Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner.

Comrade Wagner, in his address, issued his first General Order, as follows: "Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17, 1906."

General Orders No. 1.
"Having been elected and installed at the 40th National Encampment as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby assume command."

"The following appointments are announced:
To be Adjutant-General, Joseph W. O'Neal, Department of Ohio.
To be Quartermaster-General, Chas. Burrows, Department of New Jersey.
To be Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records, J. H. Holcomb, Department of Pennsylvania.
To be Chief of Staff, J. Cory Williams, Department of Ohio.
They will be respected and obeyed accordingly."

"Headquarters will be established at Zanesville, O., at once.
By command of
"R. B. Brown, Commander-in-Chief."

E. B. Feston.
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was in New York, but was called out of the city and was not present. He was elected in the 29th Camp. He was promoted through the ranks, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant. The comrade was in the 29th Camp, which was sent West, and became part of the Twentieth Corps. He was severely wounded at Peach Tree Creek, about 27 years ago he was at Detroit, Mich., where he had made his home ever since, and has represented there a silk factory managed by his brother. He re-entered the service in the Spanish War and served one and a half years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines. He is a member of Post 384, of Detroit, the Loyal Legion and the Spanish War Veterans.

Ports Robinet and Grant.
Augustus Goehet, Co. E, 12th Ill., Canyon City, Colo., was one of the boys who enlisted under the first call for troops in the company that Grant helped to raise at Galena, Ill. He was wounded at Corinth with the same time Gen. Olesby was, and both were carried in the same ambulance to the Tishomingo Hotel, which had been turned into a hospital. He was wounded a second time at Rome, Ga., when Hood's army made a charge, Sept. 5, 1864, on the Union troops on Hood's supplies. He was in several hot battles, and went with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was in the Army of the Cumberland at the time of the taking of Corinth, and also on Oct. 3, 1862, when Price attacked the railroad junction held by Rosecrans, who laid his men up to Forts Robinet and Grant, climbed over the breastworks, and putting his hat on his sword, yelled: "Come on, you rebel Johnnies. We'll take you in out of the cold." Price's retreat was hastened by the heavy rain, and the open space of about 300 acres to charge upon Forts Robinet and Grant. Gen. Rosecrans gave orders to the gunners to both forts to pour shot and shell into the men as they came over the open space. The rebels were mowed down like a machine cutting wheat in a big field.

A Fighting Regiment.
Editor National Tribune: Kindly explain how a regiment is classed as a "fighting regiment." What losses must a regiment have sustained to be so classed?—John Geer, 98th N. Y. Mar.

Col. Fox explains that he does not mean that the regiments he enumerates are the fighting regiments, but that they are regiments which have sustained considerable fighting. There may have been others which did equally good or better fighting, but for the lack of other information he can only name those which sustained the heaviest losses, and he has made the line of demarcation on those regiments which lost over 130 killed and died of wounds. This may be unjust in many instances, but still the regiment which lost 130 men killed must have done some hard fighting.—Editor National Tribune.

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Editor National Tribune: Please give me the date when President Lincoln made his call for 300,000 troops—Robert Herren, Conshohocken, Pa.

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